

source varies throughout the year.

## What does the Following Table Mean?

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in minute traces, is listed here. The information in the following table only addresses detected contaminants. We have chosen not to report information for contaminants tested for and not detected. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. The data you see in the table are the result of testing completed during calendar year 2001 in compliance with current regulations.

## Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a regulated contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG (see below) as feasible using the best available treatment technology. The MCL is set at very stringent standards. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having their health compromised.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG allows for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must meet.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a

contaminant in drinking water.

## Key to Table:

AL = Action Level

ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

ppb = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

< = Less than

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

P/A = Presence / Absence

pCi/l = Picocuries per liter (a measurement of radioactivity)

## Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- 1) The current EPA standard for arsenic in drinking water is 50 ppb. Effective 2006 this standard will be lowered to 10 ppb.
- 2) Date Tested is the test date for the Highest Detected Amount. The date for Arsenic, Barium and Chromium is 9/5/00, because well water is tested every three years.
- 3) Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our surface water filtration system and an indicator of the absence of microbiological contamination.
- 4) 95% of the time.
- 5) 100% of the time.
- 6) No more than 5% of samples may be total coliform positive in a month. Every sample that has total coliforms must be analyzed for either *E. coli* or fecal coliforms to determine whether human or animal fecal matter is present (fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are part of the total coliform group). There may not be any fecal coliforms or *E. coli*. Any confirmed fecal coliform or *E. coli* analysis results in a violation.
- 7) Compliance with TTHMs is based on a running annual average. The highest running annual average during 2001 was 16.2 ppb.
- 8) Highest running average.
- 9) Copper and Lead contamination is typically derived from household plumbing and therefore tested from at the tap.

\* This column shows the results of tests on our finished water.

## Other Contaminants

**Haloacetic Acids** - The distribution system was sampled during the latter part of 2001 to monitor for a group of disinfection by-products known as

## Water Quality Table

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Amount*	Range	Major Sources	Violation
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic	(9/5/00) <sup>2</sup>	ppb	50 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	8.9 <sup>2</sup>	1.2-8.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.	NO
Barium	(9/5/00) <sup>2</sup>	ppm	2	2	0.64 <sup>3</sup>	0.0054-0.64	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chromium	(9/5/00) <sup>2</sup>	ppb	100	100	6.7 <sup>2</sup>	<1 – 6.7	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper <sup>9</sup>	9/8/01	ppm	Action Level 1.3	1.3	0.520	0.050 – 0.520	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Fluoride	6/21/01	ppm	4	4	0.19	0.07 – 0.19	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Lead <sup>9</sup>	8/26/01	ppb	Action Level 15	Zero	6.3	<0.50 – 6.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrate	6/21/01	ppm	10	10	0.2	<0.1 – 0.2	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sodium	6/21/01	ppm	N/A	N/A	6.5	3.2 – 6.5	Natural erosion	NO
Sulfate	6/21/01	ppm	N/A	N/A	14	2.18 – 14	Natural erosion, industrial wastes	NO

## Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	Every 4 hrs	NTU	5	N/A	0.46	.01-.46	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	Every 4 hrs	NTU	<0.5 <sup>4</sup>	N/A	<0.5 <sup>5</sup>	.01-.46	Soil runoff	NO
Total Coliform (including fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> )	60 samples per month	P/A	<5% <sup>6</sup>	Zero	2%	0 – 2 %	Naturally present in the environment; fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> come from human and animal fecal waste	NO

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHMs <sup>7</sup> (total trihalomethane)	Quarterly	ppb	100	none	16.2 <sup>8</sup>	12.7 – 16.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
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Lab Director, Tom Scott tests for bacteria in the water.